

NO STRINGS: SHIGE FUJISHIRO BLENDING AND SHADING

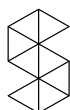
Two Places at Once

Like a lot of the artists in No Strings, Shige's work uses tiny beads to make an overall pattern or spell out a word. To plan these out takes a long time and lots of patience. Shige's football scarf says 'Sunderlover' and is made up of two place names, Sunderland and Hannover. Shige lives in Hannover in Germany, so this has a special meaning to him. He made this scarf especially for this exhibition and it will stay in National Glass Centre's Collection once the exhibition is taken down. You can also see how he combined the first part of Hannover with the second part of Dortmund in the other scarf.

Click the image to find out more about Shige's work and to take the virtual tour of No Strings.



Shige Fujishiro, *Enemy Today*



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Putting parts of two words together to make a new word is called a portmanteau. An example of this is the word brunch – a combination of breakfast and lunch.

Try this out with places you lived; use the name of the village / town / city where you live now combined with another place you have lived. If you've only lived in one place use the road name instead – what do you get?

Write it in this scarf



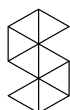
Conversation Starter

Ask people in your family, parent, grandparent, great aunt or uncle... whoever you want, and ask them to do the same task. You could ask them to use the town name from the first place they lived as a child, together with where they live now. Suggest they use the road names too if they haven't moved far. **Write them in these scarves.**



Where did they grow up, do you know where that place is, have you been before? If not, look it up on a map.

Are there any photos that show you how things have changed over the years? Ask your relatives about the changes they have seen.



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Fashion Forward

Shige also makes beaded clothing, they may not be wearable, but they are life-sized and full of detail.

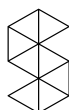


Shige Fujishiro, *La Primavera*

Fashion comes and goes, people's taste changes quickly and looking back decades we can see a huge difference!

In the 1970s people wore tie-dye t-shirts, bell bottomed trousers, long loose dresses

1980s people wore over-sized sweatshirts, neon colours and tropical print shirts



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Conversation Starter

Who do you know who was an adult in the 1990s? Give them a call or arrange a videochat and ask them what they used to wear. Do they have any photos of themselves they could show you, or even better any clothes they could put on for you? What hairstyles were fashionable? What do you think of 1980s fashion?

Do you know anyone who was an adult in the 1960s? Ask them the same questions! What did they like wearing the most? What kind of music did they listen to?

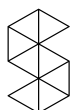
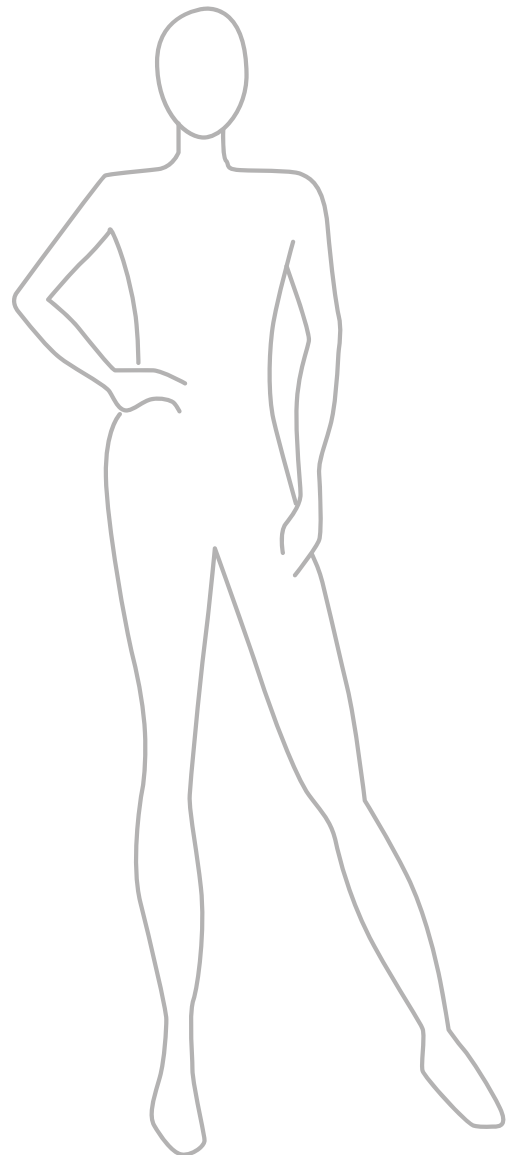
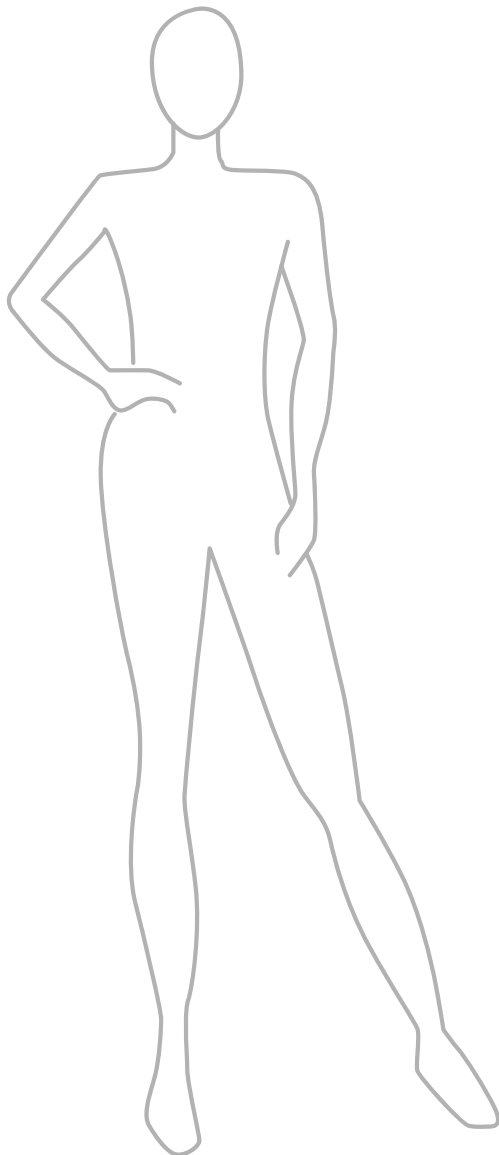
Fashion designers must think into the future when they are sharing ideas about what the next fashion trend in clothes might look like. Imagine you are a designer, what would you design for people living in 2030?

Who would wear your clothes, children, teenagers, adults?

Where would they wear them, school, work, parties, days out...?

What would their hair be like, long, short, curly, brightly coloured...?

Draw your 2030s outfits on the figures below



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Colour, Shape and Shading

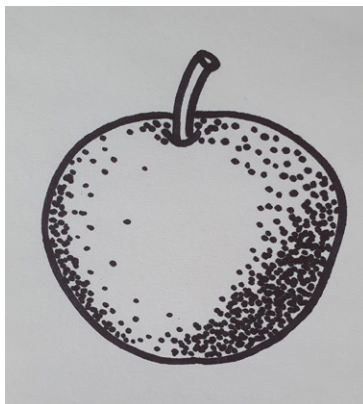
Shige's artwork *Egoist* is a life sized scene of dining table including crockery, glasses, food, tablecloth and curtains. He has recreated all of these item in sculptural form using his signature beads and safety pins. In the image below there are grapes, an apple and an orange created out of beads.



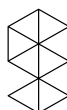
Shige Fujishiro, *Egoist* (detail)

It is unlikely that you have these things at home but you can learn to create artwork inspired by the fruit by following these steps. Once you've mastered them you can apply them to any drawing you do in the future.

Here are two very different ways to draw and shade an apple; we have step by step instructions for both.



Making a sphere look 3D is challenging but these steps give you a very effective end result. If you have an apple to look at then try to use it for its shape, if not, use this one. Look carefully at it – what do you notice? It won't be perfectly round, that's for sure!



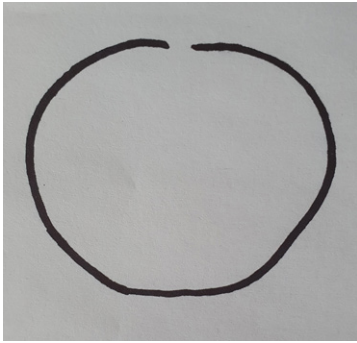
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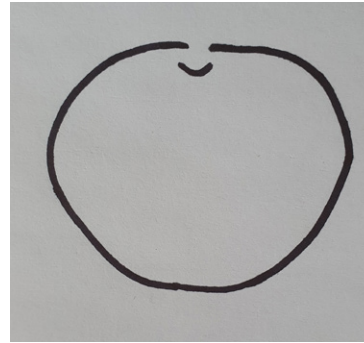
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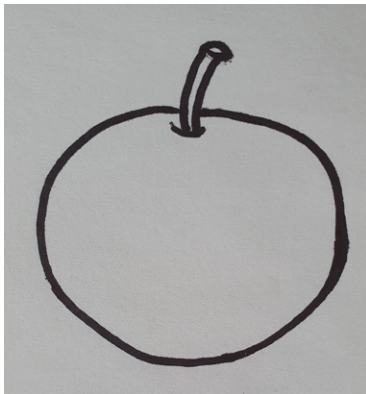
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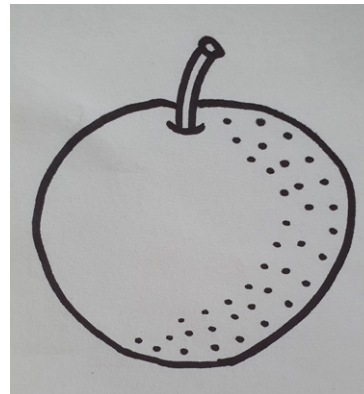
First draw the outline of the apple, leave a small gap at the top so you can add in the stalk



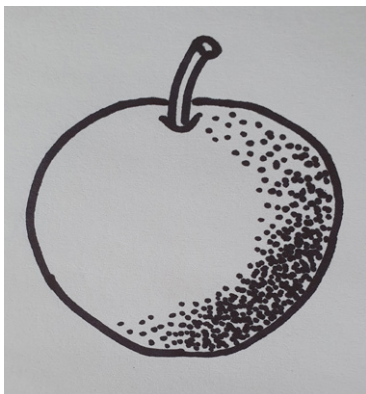
Then add in a tiny curved line that shows the dip at the top where the stalk joins. This is really important as it makes the apple look 3 dimensional



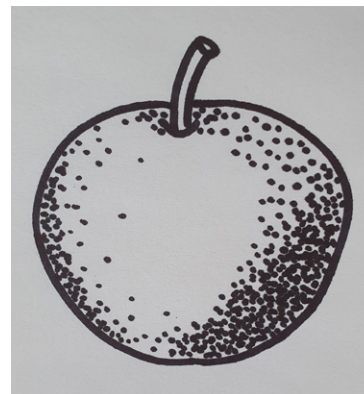
Then add in the stalk, join up the main outline once the stalk is complete.



To begin the shading, make 3 rows of dots that follow the shape of the apple



To make this look more realistic, fill in the spaces randomly with more dots. This creates a shadow on the right with more light on the left. Add more dots to the lower right, towards the edge to make the shadow you're creating darker



You could leave it here but to make the apple look even more 3D, add a few dots to the left side and some around the dip for the stalk

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You can shade your apple with coloured pencils instead of dots. Draw to outline to step 3 and then choose a range of colours that will blend well. Look carefully at the apple, is it one colour? Does it have markings on it?

Our apple had green near the stalk, so we added colour there first, along with the stalk. To blend colours well it's better to go lightly with them and keep the edges of colour sections loose and scruffy. We used two shades of green and a light brown.



What is the main colour of your apple? Ours is a golden yellow so we added that first using two different shades. Notice the direction of the lines we used when we shaded it in. The direction of these make it look round so this is an especially important step, so take your time. Go over the green part near the stalk to blend in the different colours.



What other colours can you see? There is a lot of red in our apple and it isn't a solid colour, so we added this in using lines and dots to create the specks



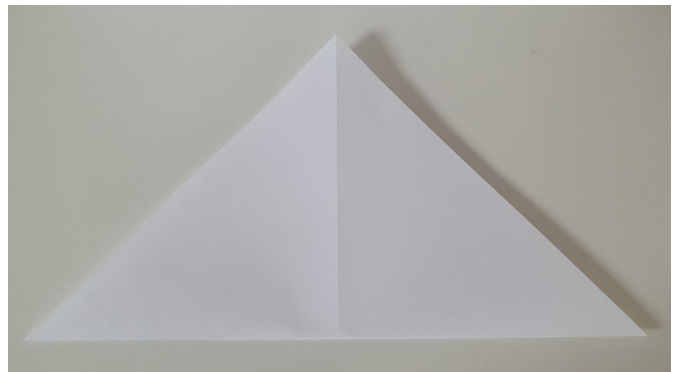
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Colour Blending Banana Origami

Making bananas is a simple origami paper folding activity which will look even more effective if the colour is realistic! So, follow these steps and use what you learnt about colour blending to create banana coloured paper, and then follow the steps to fold it to the finished origami project.



You will need a square of paper, and it needs to be precise. If you only have a rectangle you can make a square by folding a diagonal up to the top like this and then cutting off the excess

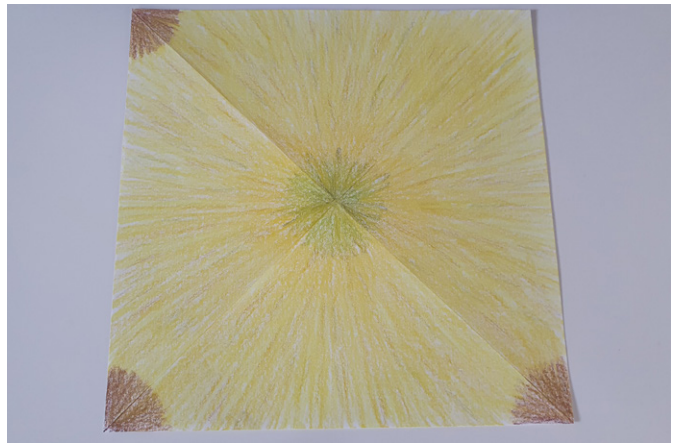
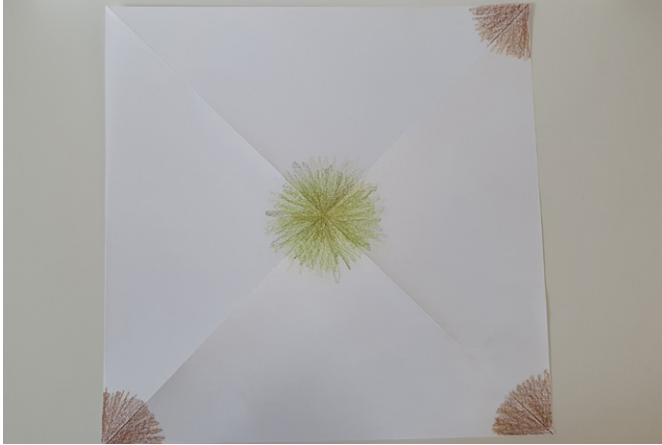


Unfold it and fold corner to corner the other way to make a crease along the opposite diagonal

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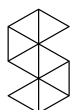
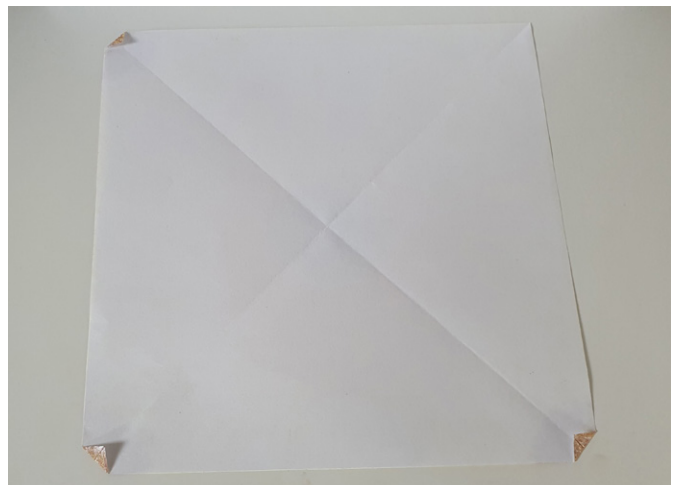
To make the banana skin and stalk in the correct place you need to colour the centre green and three of the corners brown. Remember to use different shades of each colour and blend them in like you did for the apple. Look carefully at how we did ours; the green starts at the centre and works out, the brown from the corners in a fan shape.

If you don't have a real banana to look at, use our as a guide for colour and shading



Then blend in the main yellow shades, starting from the centre and working out to join the brown. Use different shades of yellow plus you will likely need some green and brown to add in some flecks

You now have a finished banana design so it's time to move onto the paper folding. Turn the paper over and fold over the tips of each of the brown corners, about 5mm



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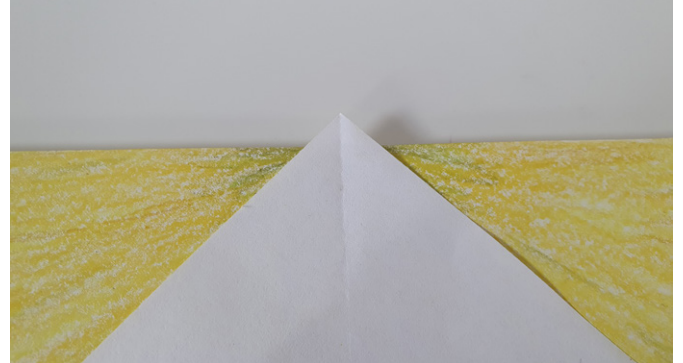
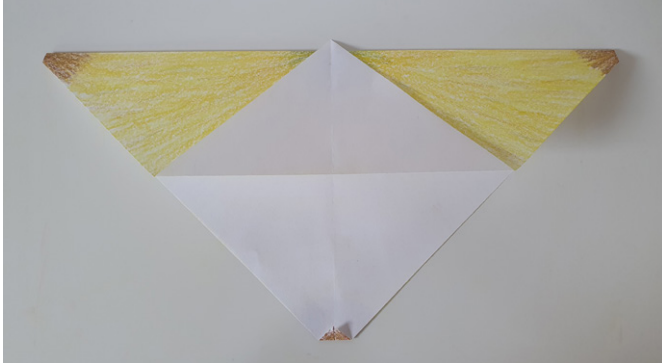
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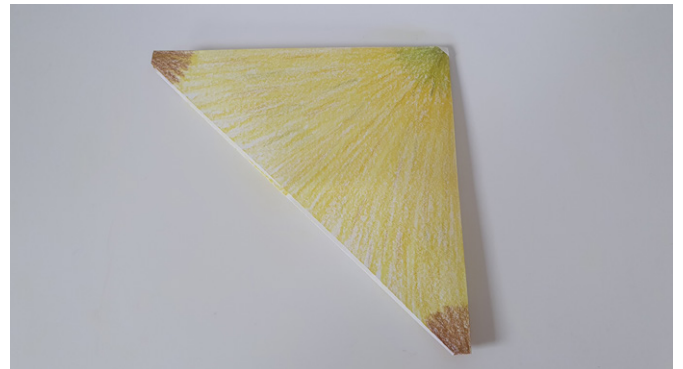
Pay attention to where the corner that is not brown is – keep it at the top right and fold it down to meet the bottom left corner.

Straighten up the triangle as below, and then fold the non-brown corner up beyond the fold line so that the tip of the corner is about 5mm above. Press down to make a crease



Turn it over and fold the tiny white triangle down over the front

Then fold the piece in half along the centre fold that is already there



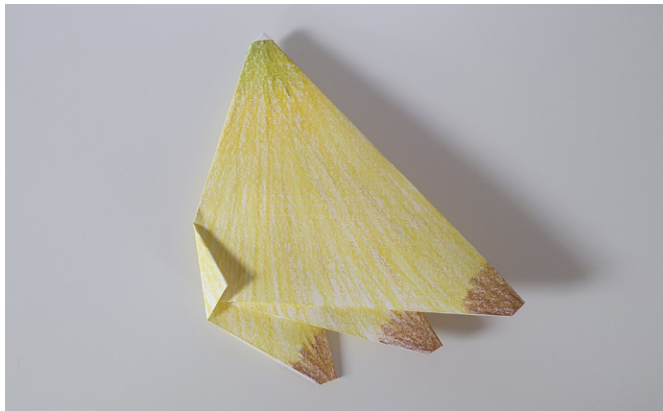
Now it's time to create the first and second bananas - take the top layer on the right-hand side and fold it over to the left and towards the bottom left corner. The fold should come from the tiny white triangle at the top and go diagonally down to the left.

Take the other section on the right and copy the fold, lining it up to create equal sized bananas



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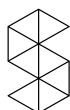
Turn them over and fold back the corner that is now on the left. This adds a better shape to the third banana



Turn them back over and finish by colouring in the white triangle with matching shades of green.



Your bananas are complete!



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